



November 16, 2011

**TO: SENATOR BLACK, REPRESENTATIVE RAYHONS, AND MEMBERS
OF THE STATE FISH AND GAME PROTECTION FUND STUDY
COMMITTEE**
**FROM: DOUG ADKISSON,
LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY**
**RE: BACKGROUND STATEMENT -- STATUTORY HISTORY OF THE
STATE FISH AND GAME PROTECTION FUND**

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2011, the 84th General Assembly enacted Senate File 509 which in part required the Legislative Council to establish a legislative study committee “for purposes of reviewing expenditures from the state fish and game protection fund by the department of natural resources.”¹ The purpose of this background statement is to provide a complement to information distributed to the committee from other sources, by providing a brief outline of the fund’s statutory history, including its establishment, management, sources of revenues and expenditures, and legislative or constitutional requirements.

II. EARLY STATE FINANCING AND REGULATION

A. County Game Protection Fund. In 1900, the 28th General Assembly enacted House File 132, authorizing a county to issue annual hunting licenses to nonresidents and collect a \$10.50 license fee for deposit into a newly created Game Protection Fund for use to defray the expenses of enforcing the law for the protection of game.²

B. State Fish and Game Fund. In 1909, the 33rd General Assembly enacted House File 296 prohibiting a resident or nonresident from shooting game, unless the person was issued a license by a county auditor. Specifically, the person was required to complete an application form furnished by the State Fish and Game Warden and pay a license fee to the county auditor for deposit into a newly created State Fish and Game Protection Fund.³ The relevant provision of that law reads as follows:

¹ 2011 Iowa Acts S.F. 509, § 18.

² 1900 Iowa Acts ch. 86, §§ 1, 2, 6.

³ 1909 Iowa Acts ch. 154, §§ 2 - 5.

SEC. 5. Application subscribed and sworn to—license fees—fish and game protection fund. An applicant for a license shall fill out an authorized application blank and subscribe and swear to it before the county auditor, or a notary or justice of the peace. Before the license is issued, the applicant, if a resident of the state of Iowa, shall pay the county auditor the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) as a license fee, and if a non-resident of the state of Iowa, shall pay him the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) as a license fee. These fees the county auditor shall pay at the end of each month to the state treasurer, who shall place them to the credit of a fund known as the *fish and game protection fund*. (emphasis added)

The same General Assembly also enacted House File 290 prohibiting a person from using nets to take fish from the state's boundary rivers unless first issued a license by the State Fish and Game Warden.⁴ The revenue raised from the collection of such moneys was to be used exclusively by the State Fish and Game Warden for the maintenance of a Fish and Game Department. In 1917, the 37th General Assembly enacted Senate File 328 providing a standing annual limited appropriation from the fund to support land acquisition; with the amount of the appropriation equaling up to \$50,000 but not more than one-half of the fund's total annual receipts.⁵

C. Appropriations. By 1919, the 38th General Assembly enacted Senate File 541, making appropriations from the fund on a line-item basis to support designated employee positions at the Fish and Game Department.⁶ Beginning in the 1920s, the legislature also began the limited practice of appropriating moneys from the fund to named persons for the payment of claims or benefits.⁷

D. Revenue. In 1924, during an extraordinary legislative session, the 40th General Assembly enacted House File 54, which in part authorized the State Game Warden to report to the Governor all receipts and disbursements and all contracts for the taking of "soft fish" from waters of the state. The proceeds of the contracts were to be credited to the State Fish and Game Fund (now codified in Iowa Code Section 481A.10).⁸

E. 1935 Reforms. In 1935, the 46th General Assembly enacted House File 507 combining the powers and duties of the State Board of Conservation, the Fish and Game Commission, and the State Forestry Commissioner into a new seven-member State Conservation Commission.⁹ The same Act established a Department of Conservation which included a Division of Fish and Game, a Division of Land and Waters, and a Division of Administration,¹⁰ and created a State Conservation Director (abolishing the former State Game Warden) employed

⁴ 1909 Iowa Acts ch. 155, §§ 2, 3.

⁵ 1917 Iowa Acts ch. 236, §§ 1, 11.

⁶ 1919 Iowa Acts ch. 272, § 1.

⁷ For example, see 1923 Iowa Acts, ch. 302 § 3.

⁸ 1924 Iowa Acts (Unpublished), Extraordinary Session, ch. 15, § 7.

⁹ 1935 Iowa Acts ch. 13, § 1.

¹⁰ 1935 Iowa Acts ch. 13, § 23.

by the Commission.¹¹ Section 19 of the Act (now codified in Iowa Code Section 456A.17), established three important funds as follows:

SEC 19. Funds. The financial resources of said commission shall consist of three funds:

1. *A state fish and game protection fund.*
2. A state conservation fund, and
3. An administration fund.

The state fish and game protection fund, except as otherwise provided, shall consist of all moneys accruing from license fees and all other sources of revenue arising under the division of fish and game.

The conservation fund, except as otherwise provided, shall consist of all other funds accruing to the conservation commission.

The administration fund shall consist of an equitable portion of the gross amount of the two aforesaid funds, to be determined by the commission, sufficient to pay the expense of administration entailed by this chapter. (*emphasis added*)

Note, the section required that all moneys accruing from license fees and other revenue arising from sources of revenue collected by the Fish and Game Division were to be deposited into the fund. However, the statute expressly authorized the Commission to determine the amount of moneys that could be transferred from the State Fish and Game Fund into the Administration Fund, so long as it was equal to the amount transferred from the State Conservation Fund. House File 507 also provided for the Commission's expenditure of State Fish and Game Protection Fund moneys. Section 22 of the Act (now codified in Iowa Code Section 456A.19) provided that all moneys deposited into the fund were to be expended "solely in carrying on the activities embraced in the division of fish and game."¹²

III. THE 1940s AND 1950s

Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, the Legislature generally refrained from changing the law as it affected the fund, with the exception of several statutes appropriating moneys from the fund to pay for assessments from the fund imposed on benefited state-owned lands located within drainage districts.¹³

IV. THE 1960s

A. Legislative Control. In 1967, the 62nd General Assembly enacted House File 711, amending Iowa Code Section 107.19, by requiring that expenditures from the fund "shall be only on authorization by the general assembly."¹⁴ The legislation further required the State Conservation Commission to submit a detailed estimate of its planned expenditures on a

¹¹ 1935 Iowa Acts ch. 13, §§ 13, 14, 15, 34.

¹² 1935 Iowa Acts ch. 13, § 22.

¹³ For example, see 1957 Iowa Acts ch. 221.

¹⁴ 1967 Iowa Acts, ch 128, § 1.

biennial basis for succeeding appropriations. The provision (now codified in Iowa Code Section 456A.19) now reads:

All funds accruing to the fish and game protection fund, except an equitable portion of the administration fund, shall be expended solely in carrying on fish and wildlife activities. Expenditures incurred by the department in carrying on the activities shall be only on authorization by the general assembly.

The department shall by October 1 of each year submit to the department of management for transmission to the general assembly a detailed estimate of the amount required by the department during the succeeding year for carrying on fish and wildlife activities. The estimate shall be in the same general form and detail as required by law in estimates submitted by other state departments.

B. Refunds and Reimbursements. In 1967, the 62nd General Assembly also enacted House File 741, a bill appropriating moneys from the fund to the State Conservation Commission, which in part provided that all refunds and reimbursements of moneys originating from the fund were to be credited to the fund.¹⁵ The measure was eventually codified (see Iowa Code Section 456A.17).

C. Capital Projects and Contingencies. In 1969, the 63rd General Assembly enacted Senate File 673 again appropriating moneys from the fund to the State Conservation Commission, which in part authorized the Commission to use unappropriated moneys in the fund for capital projects and contingencies (including operational expenses), provided that certain conditions were satisfied.¹⁶ First, the law provided that a contingency could not include a purpose or project which was presented to the Legislature but which was not enacted into law, and second, the Executive Council was required to approve the expense. In 1991, the 74th General Assembly enacted Senate File 529, an omnibus appropriations bill, which codified a form of the provisions (see Iowa Code Section 455A.10).¹⁷ The section reads as follows:

455A.10 State fish and game protection fund — capital projects and contingencies.

Funds remaining in the state fish and game protection fund during a fiscal year which are not specifically appropriated by the general assembly are appropriated and may be used for capital projects and contingencies under the jurisdiction of the department relating to fish and wildlife arising during the fiscal year. A contingency shall not include any purpose or project which was presented to the general assembly by way of a bill or a proposed bill and which failed to be enacted into law. For the purpose of this section, a necessity of additional operating funds may be construed as a contingency. Before any of the funds authorized to be expended by this section are allocated for contingencies, it shall be determined by the executive council that a contingency exists and that the contingency was not existent while the general assembly was in session and that the proposed allocation shall be for the best interests of the state. If a contingency

¹⁵ 1967 Iowa Acts ch. 13, § 2.

¹⁶ 1969 Iowa Acts ch. 17, §§ 2 - 4.

¹⁷ 1991 Iowa Acts ch. 268, § 610.

arises or could reasonably be foreseen during the time the general assembly is in session, expenditures for the contingency must be authorized by the general assembly.

V. THE 1970s

A. Habitat Preservation and Development. In 1972, the 64th General Assembly enacted House File 1207 requiring that a person applying for a license to take migratory waterfowl procure a state migratory waterfowl stamp to be used by the State Conservation Commission for the development, restoration, maintenance, or preservation of wetlands or administrative expenses as approved by the Commission (its expenditure provisions now codified in Iowa Code Section 484A.4).¹⁸ In 1978, the 67th General Assembly enacted House File 356 (its provisions now codified in Iowa Code Section 483A.3) requiring that a resident or nonresident licensed to hunt in this state receive a habitat stamp. Revenue from the stamp was to be deposited into the fund and expended for habitat development.¹⁹ In 1998, the 77th General Assembly enacted Senate File 187 which no longer required the use of the stamp. However, the requirement for the payment of a fee for deposit into the fund has remained in place to support those purposes.²⁰

B. Liquidated Damages. In 1974, the 65th General Assembly enacted House File 160 (its relevant provisions now codified in Iowa Code Section 481A.131) providing for the imposition and collection of liquidated damages associated with unlawfully taking certain game, and the deposit of these moneys into the fund.²¹

C. Interest and Earnings. In 1979, the 68th General Assembly enacted House File 734, its appropriations bill for natural resources, which in part provided that all interest and earnings on investments of moneys in the fund must remain in the fund.²² In 1982, the 69th General Assembly enacted House File 2379, codifying the provision (now in Iowa Code Section 456A.17).²³

VI. THE 1980s

A. Additional Sources of Revenue. In 1982, the 69th General Assembly also enacted House File 396 the so-called “chickadee check-off” (now principally codified in Iowa Code Section 456A.16), allowing a person who files an income tax return to designate any amount of a refund on the return to be paid to the fund.²⁴ Its purpose was to support the Division of Fish and Game’s efforts to acquire land as wildlife habitat for game and nongame species. The Act also required that at least 50 percent of the check-off revenue be used for preserving, protecting, perpetuating, and enhancing nongame wildlife in this state. It also required the Legislature to annually appropriate money credited to the fund to carry out the

¹⁸ 1972 Iowa Acts ch. 1038, §§ 2, 4.

¹⁹ 1978 Iowa Acts ch. 1064, § 7.

²⁰ 1998 Iowa Acts ch. 1199, § 6.

²¹ 1974 Iowa Acts ch. 1125, § 3.

²² 1979 Iowa Acts ch. 12, § 6.

²³ 1982 Iowa Acts ch. 1084, § 1.

²⁴ 1982 Iowa Acts ch. 1015, § 1.

purpose. However, subsequent legislatures have not expressly appropriated moneys under the section. In 1986, the 71st General Assembly enacted House File 2463 (codified in Iowa Code Section 482.1), authorizing the Natural Resource Commission to remove and sell any aquatic species that is an underused resource or has a detrimental effect on other aquatic populations, with any sale proceeds credited to the fund.²⁵

B. Transfer of Moneys to the Fund -- Snowmobile and Boating Laws. In 1980's the legislature credited moneys to the fund which would have otherwise remained in three other funds, including the Special Snowmobile Fund which was used to support the enforcement of snowmobile laws and a Special Conservation Fund and Marine Fuel Tax Fund which were used to support the administration and enforcement of navigation laws and boating safety.²⁶

1990 was the last year in which the Legislature appropriated moneys from the Marine Fuel Tax Fund for deposit into the State Fish and Game Fund to support the administration and enforcement of boating laws and boating safety.²⁷ The next year, the 74th General Assembly enacted House File 173, transferring moneys from a number of funds, including the Marine Fuel Tax Fund, into the General Fund of the State.²⁸ 2005 was the last year in which the Legislature appropriated moneys from the Special Conservation Fund to the State Fish and Game Fund.²⁹ In that year, the 81st General Assembly enacted House File 828 abolishing the Special Conservation Fund and providing that boat registration fees were to be deposited in the State Fish and Game Protection Fund (Iowa Code Section 462A.52). The Act increased registration fees for vessels, and required the Commission to submit an annual written report (ending December 31, 2013) to the Legislature summarizing the activities of the Commission to control aquatic invasive species and administering and enforcing navigation laws and water safety.³⁰ Finally, 2008 was the last year that the Legislature transferred moneys from the Special Snowmobile Fund to the State Fish and Game Fund for purposes of administering and enforcing the state snowmobile program.³¹ The legislative practice has been to appropriate the moneys directly from that fund.³²

C. Special Appropriations. In 1980, the 68th General Assembly enacted Senate File 2374 a supplemental appropriation from the State Fish and Game Fund to the State Conservation Commission for purposes of paying the actual costs of meeting fuel and electricity costs.³³

²⁵ 1986 Iowa Acts ch. 1141, § 1.

²⁶ See 1983 Iowa Acts ch. 202, § 5,6.

²⁷ 1990 Iowa Acts ch. 1260, § 10.

²⁸ 1991 Iowa Acts ch. 260, § 1101.

²⁹ 2005 Iowa Acts ch. 176, § 10.

³⁰ 2005 Iowa Acts ch. 137, §6, 15.

³¹ 2008 Iowa Acts ch. 1189, §21.

³² 2011 Iowa Acts S.F. 509, §7, 52.

³³ 1980 Iowa Acts ch. 1005, § 2.

D. Annual Appropriations. In 1983, the 70th General Assembly enacted House File 638, its natural resources appropriations bill, beginning the regular practice of appropriating moneys from the fund on an annual rather than on a biennial basis.³⁴

E. Government Reorganization. In 1986, as part of a comprehensive state government reorganization effort, the 71st General Assembly enacted Senate File 2175, replacing the State Conservation Commission with a seven-member Natural Resource Commission established within a new Department of Natural Resources (codified in Iowa Code Section 455A.5)³⁵ and creating the position of director appointed by the Governor as the department's chief administrative officer (codified in Iowa Code Section 455A.3).³⁶ The Act renamed the "Division of Fish and Game" as the "Fish and Wildlife Division,"³⁷ but retained the name "State Fish and Game Protection Fund." The General Assembly also authorized the Commission to establish policies and adopt rules necessary to provide for the effective administration of the fund (codified in Iowa Code Section 455A.5).³⁸

VII. THE 1990s

A. Capital Projects. In 1990, the 73rd General Assembly enacted House File 2346, its natural resources appropriations bill, which in part provided that if reductions in expenditures were necessary to avoid a budget deficit in the fund, the Department of Natural Resources was required to take all actions necessary to avoid using license receipts or other income for capital acquisitions, unless the Code specifically authorized such receipts to match federal moneys.³⁹ The provision was item vetoed. However, in 1991, the 74th General Assembly enacted Senate File 529, which included the same provision and was signed into law.⁴⁰

B. Appropriations Itemized. In 1991, the 74th General Assembly enacted Senate File 529, one of the few natural resources appropriations bill which itemized the fund's expenditures, by appropriating its moneys for various purposes, including for the department's administrative support, and to various bureaus within the department's Fish and Wildlife Division (the Law Enforcement Bureau and the Fisheries Bureau), and for division management.⁴¹

C. Limitations on Expenditures. In 1992, the 74th General Assembly enacted Senate File 2347, its natural resources appropriations bill. The Act prohibited the department from expending more moneys from the fund than provided in the Act's relevant section, unless the expenditure derived from a contribution made by a private entity or a grant received from the federal government. In that case, the Commission was required to approve the expenditure and

³⁴ 1983 Iowa Acts ch. 202, § 5. Compare to 1981 Iowa Acts ch. 12, § 3, a previously enacted biennial appropriations Act.

³⁵ 1986 Iowa Acts ch. 1245, § 1805.

³⁶ 1986 Iowa Acts ch. 1245, § 1803.

³⁷ See 1986 Iowa Acts ch. 1245, § 1807.

³⁸ 1986 Iowa Acts ch. 1245, § 1805.

³⁹ 1990 Iowa Acts ch. 1260, § 9.

⁴⁰ 1991 Iowa Acts ch. 268, § 208.

⁴¹ 1991 Iowa Acts ch. 268, § 208.

notice of the Commission's approval was required to be delivered to the Legislature; namely the chairpersons and ranking members of the Joint Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Senate and House Standing Committees on Appropriations.⁴² The provision was included in each subsequent natural resources appropriations bill until 2011.

D. Constitutional Protection of Fish and Game Revenue. In 1993, the 75th General Assembly passed House Joint Resolution 28, and in 1995, the 76th General Assembly repassed Senate Joint Resolution 6, proposing an amendment to the Iowa Constitution dedicating the state's outdoor recreation revenue to support the regulation and advancement of natural resources.⁴³ The amendment was ratified in 1996 and included as Article VII, Section 9 of the Iowa Constitution. The amendment reads as follows:

FISH AND WILDLIFE PROTECTION FUNDS. All revenue derived from state license fees for hunting, fishing, and trapping, and all state funds appropriated for, and federal or private funds received by the state for, the regulation or advancement of hunting, fishing, or trapping, or the protection, propagation, restoration, management, or harvest of fish or wildlife, shall be used exclusively for the performance and administration of activities related to those purposes.

E. Revenues. In 1998, the 77th General Assembly enacted Senate File 347 (in relevant part codified in Iowa Code Section 483A.33), authorizing the department to receive title to certain devices, contrivances, or materials associated with wildlife and seized as a public nuisance.⁴⁴ Under the Act, after a court enters an order condemning the property, the department may take title and dispose of it, depositing any sale proceeds into the fund.

F. Special Appropriations -- Eurasian Water Milfoil. In 1996, the 76th General Assembly enacted Senate File 2035 providing for the control of Eurasian Water Milfoil in public waters, and since that time the Legislature has expanded the Commission's authority to regulate aquatic invasive species (its provisions codified in Iowa Code Section 456A.37).⁴⁵ For several years, natural resources appropriation bills transferred moneys into the fund for the purpose of controlling and eradicating Eurasian Milfoil.⁴⁶

G. Special Appropriations -- Animal Depredation. In 1997, the 77th General Assembly enacted House File 708 (the natural resources appropriations bill) which required that moneys in the fund be used by the Division of Fish and Wildlife to support wild animal depredation biologists.⁴⁷ In that same year, the General Assembly enacted Senate File 362 (codified in Iowa Code Section 481C.3), dedicating an annual standing unlimited appropriation to support a Wild Animal Depredation Unit within the department from revenue derived from the

⁴² 1992 Iowa Acts ch. 1239, § 7.

⁴³ 1993 Iowa Acts ch. 184 and 1995 Iowa Acts ch. 221.

⁴⁴ 1998 Iowa Acts ch. 1125, § 2.

⁴⁵ 1996 Iowa Acts ch. 1042. For the latest amendments to Iowa Code Section 456A.37, see 2005 Iowa Acts ch. 137, §§ 2, 3.

⁴⁶ See 1996 Iowa Acts ch. 1214, § 9. For example, see the last such appropriation in 2000 Iowa Acts ch. 1224, § 6.

⁴⁷ 1997 Iowa Acts ch. 213, § 24.

payment of deer and wild turkey license fees by nonresidents required to be deposited into the fund.⁴⁸

H. Special Appropriations -- Retirement Benefits. In 1998, the 77th General Assembly enacted House File 2496, relating to public retirement systems. The Act included provisions (codified in Iowa Code Sections 97B.49B and 97B.49G) granting an annual standing unlimited appropriation from the fund to support the state's share of costs associated with providing additional benefits to retiring conservation peace officers.⁴⁹

VII. THE NEW CENTURY

A. Departmental Reorganization. In 2002, the 79th General Assembly enacted Senate File 2325 which in part eliminated the department's statutory organization and administrative units, including the Division of Fish and Wildlife, allowing it to establish its own administrative organization.⁵⁰

B. Revenues for Special Projects -- Habitat. In 2001, the 79th General Assembly enacted House File 720 (codified in Iowa Code Section 483A.3A), imposing a fish habitat fee on residents and nonresidents applying for fishing licensing for deposit into the State Fish and Game Protection Fund for use to support fish habitat development.⁵¹

C. Revenues for Special Projects -- Fisheries. In 2002, the 79th General Assembly enacted Senate File 2293 which part required a person polluting a water of the state to pay the department restitution for injury caused to a wild animal by the pollution (codified in Iowa Code Section 481A.151).⁵² Moneys collected in restitution are required to be deposited into the fund and used exclusively to support the restoration or improvement of fisheries as provided in rules adopted by the Natural Resource Commission and investigative costs as determined by the department's director.

D. Revenues for Special Projects -- Help Us Stop Hunger (HUSH). In 2004, the 80th General Assembly enacted Senate File 2298, an omnibus bill, in part appropriating \$17,000 from the General Fund of the State to expand a pilot project entitled Help Us Stop Hunger.⁵³ The next year, the 81st General Assembly enacted Senate File 206, amending Iowa Code Section 483A.8 to require that residents and nonresidents who purchase a deer hunting license pay a one dollar fee which was appropriated for purposes of managing deer herd populations including assisting with costs of processing deer donated to the Help Us Stop Hunger Program as administered by the Commission.⁵⁴

⁴⁸ 1998 Iowa Acts ch. 180, § 4.

⁴⁹ 2003 Iowa Acts ch. 1183, §§ 36, 41.

⁵⁰ 2002 Iowa Acts ch. 1162, §§ 26-72.

⁵¹ 2001 Iowa Acts ch. 148, § 4.

⁵² 2002 Iowa Acts ch. 1137, § 58.

⁵³ 2004 Iowa Acts ch. 1175, § 212.

⁵⁴ 2005 Iowa Acts ch. 139, § 4.

E. Retirement Benefits. In 2003, the 80th General Assembly enacted Senate File, its natural resources appropriations bill, which first authorized the department to use the fund's unappropriated balance to pay health and life insurance premium payments for conservation peace officers who retire.⁵⁵ The Legislature has continued this practice, including providing for those benefits in its 2011 natural resources appropriations bill.⁵⁶

F. Special Appropriations. In 2009, the 83rd General Assembly enacted House File 414, making an emergency transfer of \$4,070,000 to the fund from the General Fund of the State for the purposes of addressing flood damage to public lands and facilities.⁵⁷ In 2011, the 84th General Assembly enacted Senate File 509, its natural resources appropriations bill, authorizing the department to use moneys in the fund to support salary adjustments for departmental employees for which the General Assembly made an operating budget appropriation.⁵⁸ In that same year, the General Assembly authorized the department to expend any portion of the unappropriated balance remaining in the fund at the end of the 2010 fiscal year to purchase mobile radios associated with homeland security.⁵⁹

G. Oversight. In 2010 the 83rd General Assembly enacted House File 2525, its natural resources appropriations bill, which required the department to prepare a report for submission to the Governor and Legislature with a detailed accounting of the fund's revenue and expenditures. The report was to include information regarding the department's operational units involved in wildlife management, a line item accounting of the balance of the fund to be carried forward on June 30, 2010, a line item accounting for sources of income deposited into the fund, a line item accounting of capital projects, and a description of all programs supported by the fund with a justification for each of the programs "as a constitutionally allowable expenditure."⁶⁰

H. Line-Item Intention. The 2010 legislation expressed the intent of the 83rd General Assembly that the 2011 appropriations bill as originally sponsored by the Joint Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture and Natural Resources include a line item provision for the fund that accounted for full-time equivalent positions supported by the fund.⁶¹ The 2011 natural resources appropriations bill did not include such a provision.

I. Biennial Budgeting. In 2011, the 84th General Assembly enacted Senate File 509, its departmental appropriations bill; but making appropriations for both fiscal year 2011-2012 and 2012-2013.⁶² The first-year appropriation was for \$38,793,154 and the second-year appropriation was for \$19,396,577 (one-half of the first-year amount).

⁵⁵ 2003 Iowa Acts ch. 172, § 6.

⁵⁶ 2011 Iowa Acts S.F. 509, §§ 5, 50.

⁵⁷ 2009 Iowa Acts ch. 170, § 43.

⁵⁸ 2011 Iowa Acts ch. S.F. 509, §§ 5, 50.

⁵⁹ 2011 Iowa Acts ch. S.F. 509, §§ 19 - 21.

⁶⁰ 2010 Iowa Acts ch. 1191, § 7.

⁶¹ 2010 Iowa Acts ch. 1191, § 7.

⁶² 2011 Iowa Acts S.F. 509, §§ 5, 50.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The State Fish and Game Protection Fund has had a long legislative history, beginning in the first decade of the 20th century, before its moneys became constitutionally dedicated to providing for the protection of fish and wildlife and their habitat. Throughout this period, the Legislature has enacted statutes providing for the management of fund, including by providing for revenues and appropriations, while generally reserving broad authority to the executive branch to make expenditures to support administration and the fund's purposes.